The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1871. NO. 281.

WASHINGTON.

The Civil Bill in the Hands of Conference Committee.

Its Premature Publication to Meet a Searching Investigation.

A Favorable Report on the Entire Document to be Made to the Senate on Monday.

Bids of the Senate as to the Ratification of Treaties.

A Proposed Bill to be Added by the Attorney General.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—In the Senate Chamber this morning the Civil Appropriation bill was taken up, and the pending question was on the motion of Mr. Sherman to strike out the clause appropriating $100,000 for the expenses of the Commission to Santo Domingo. Mr. Sherman said that he was not opposed to the appointment of the Commission, but he thought that the appropriation should be made in the Deficiency bill, in which there are many items of the same character. The Senate could then act upon the whole subject at once. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the clause appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Commission to Geneva. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the clause appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Commission to Washington. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the clause appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Commission to London. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the clause appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Commission to Berlin. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the clause appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Commission to Brussels. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the clause appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Commission to Paris. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the clause appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Commission to Vienna. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the clause appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Commission to Madrid. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the clause appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Commission to Rome. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the clause appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Commission to Constantinople. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the clause appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Commission to Lisbon. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the clause appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Commission to Copenhagen. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the clause appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Commission to Stockholm. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the clause appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Commission to Athens. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the clause appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Commission to Berne

The Chicago Tribune.

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SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1871.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The publication of the text of the treaty, recently framed by the Joint High Commission, concerning the settlement of the questions of difference between this country and Great Britain, will be welcomed by all who have any interest in its provisions. The people of the whole country will rejoice that the treaty upon which there is so much public interest and discussion, and upon which so many conjectures have been made, is now before them for their consideration. The treaty is not only a matter of public interest, but it is a matter of public necessity. The people have a right to know what it contains, and to express their opinions upon it. The Senate of the United States, which is the constitutional tribunal for the consideration of treaties, will be in session but a few days longer, and it is important that the treaty should be considered and disposed of before the adjournment of that body. The people have a right to demand that the Senate shall not adjourn without giving the treaty the most careful consideration, and without disposing of it in such a manner as will indicate the wishes of the people. The treaty is not a party measure, and should not be considered in the Senate in the interest of any party. It is a measure which concerns the whole people, and the Senate should dispose of it in such a manner as will meet the approval of the whole people.

The treaty is a long document, and contains many articles. It is not to be supposed that the people will be able to form a correct opinion upon it after a hasty reading. It is a document which requires careful study, and the people should not be in a hurry to express their opinions upon it. The Senate should not be in a hurry to dispose of it. It is a matter of the utmost importance that the treaty should be carefully considered, and that it should be disposed of in such a manner as will meet the approval of the people. The Senate should not adjourn until it has done its duty in the premises.

The treaty is not a party measure, and should not be considered as such. It is a measure which concerns the whole people, and it should be considered in the interest of the whole people. The Senate should not be influenced by party considerations in its action upon the treaty. It should be considered and disposed of in the interest of the whole people, and in such a manner as will meet the approval of the whole

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GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Reconstruction of the New Game Concerning Balls and Bases.

The Mace-Coburn Fiasco—The Fight Postponed for Three Weeks.

Rowing Matinee—Dion and Parker—Pedestrianism—The Turf.

Base Ball.

THE QUESTION OF "CALLING BALLS."

There has already been great discussion in base ball circles, and players from the new rules on the subject of calling balls and strikes. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the trouble has been in the minds of umpires who have been at fault in construing the new rules. Section 3, of Rule 5, provides that the umpire shall call one strike the moment he fails to deliver a fair ball; also, that all unfair balls shall be called in the order of their delivery. Section 4, of the same rule, defines a fair ball to be one that goes over the plate between the limit and shoulders of the batsman; and a foul ball one that goes outside of the lines of home base, or from the batsman's position. Section 5 provides that all balls delivered by the pitcher which do not come fair, as defined in section 4, shall be called balls. Now, if the umpire will keep his head clear enough to call every ball that does not go over the plate between the limits mentioned, and every unfair ball he decides, he will have fulfilled his duty; for the rest, players must look out.

The only cause of all the misunderstanding is the last clause of section 5, which reads:

BALLS AND STRIKES.

Balls and strikes. The umpire shall be authorized to call balls or strikes, if the pitcher fails to deliver the ball as required by section 3 of this rule, and the umpire shall be the judge of the manner in which the ball is delivered; but he shall not call balls or strikes on the decisions of the other players.

Here is a literal translation of the penalty: "The pitcher pitches it so he can't hit it, and the umpire has no penalty to inflict on him for so doing. All the umpire can do is to prevent the batsman scoring by some means, that is, call balls, which do the pitcher no good. If he delivers the ball fair, he must do it between the limits of the batsman's position, or else it is a foul ball (see section 4 of Rule 5), and the pitcher must keep it down over the plate between waist and shoulder; if he delivers it in the region of the batsman's head, it is unfair pitching. He is entirely within the rules of the game if he pitches the ball so that it will hit the batsman's body, and the umpire cannot interfere with him for so doing. The batsman is entitled to his base if he is hit by the ball, and the umpire cannot call balls or strikes on the batsman for dodging the ball, or for any other act of the batsman, except that which is mentioned in section 5, Rule 5, which is quoted above.

It is easy to see that the difficulty of naming the kind of pitching is avoided by calling all balls that are not delivered fair between the limits of the batsman's position. The effect is to do away with calling balls and strikes. The effect is to do away with the umpire's discretion as to strikes. The former has nothing to do with the latter, and the latter has nothing to do with the former, except only in the case of those balls which, although delivered fair, are not pitched in such manner as to be hit with a fair chance of success by the batsman. The former has nothing to do with the latter